

NEOTROPICAL MYRSINACEAE -- XIII

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ARDISIA TUXPANENSIS Lundell, sp. nov. -- Arbor parva, 4 m.; ramuli crassiusculi, minute ferrugineo-tomentelli; folia parva, coriacea, subsessilis, petiolo crasso, marginato, ad 3 mm. longo; lamina glabrata, dense et minute punctata, margine integra, revoluta, oblanceolata, 4--6.5 cm. longa, 1.8--2.5 cm. lata, apice obtusa, basi acuta; inflorescentia terminalis, sessilis, paniculata, pyramidalis, ad 7.5 cm. longa, basi dense et minute ferrugineo-tomentelli; flores spicati, sessiles, 5-meri; sepala parva, coriacea, late ovata, 1.2--1.4 mm. longa, nigropunctata, margine hyalina, ciliata, apice late obtusa vel rotundata, intus basi glandulosa; corolla glabra, lineato-nigropunctata; antherae lanceolatae; ovarium glabrum; placenta ovoida, apiculata.

Mexico: Veracruz, Municipio Tuxpan, en la ciudad de Tuxpan, antes de cruzar al puente del Rio Tuxpan, selva alta perennifolia, primaria, alt. 50 m., Sept. 11, 1980, J. I. Calzada, M. Ayala & J. Alvarado 6333 (holotype, F; xerox, LL), arbol, 4 m., flor botones verdes.

In bud only, the flowers are spicate in a terminal, sessile panicle, with coriaceous sepals transparent marginally, ciliate, thick, black punctate medially, and glandular within at base. The corolla in bud is small, lineate and glabrous. The stamens are subsessile in bud, with lanceolate anthers longitudinally dehiscent. Leaves of *A. tuxpanensis* are rigidly coriaceous, small, and crowded at the ends of branches.

A. tuxpanensis is a remarkably distinct species related to *A. densiflora* Krug & Urban.

ICACOREA ALAJUELAE Lundell, sp. nov. -- Frutex; ramuli dense ferrugineo-lepidoti; folia parva, petiolata, petiolo lepidoto, 3--5 mm. longo; lamina chartacea vel subcoriacea, glabrata, elliptica, 3--7.5 cm. longa, 1.5--3 cm. lata, apice subacuminata, obtusiuscula, basi acuta, utrinque venosa; inflorescentia axillaris, parva, subsessilis, paniculata, ca. 2.5 cm. longa, parce lepidota, basi dense ferrugineo-lepidota; flores corymbosi; pedicelli 4--5 mm. longi, parce lepidoti; sepala parva, ovata, 1--1.4 mm. longa, apice obtusa, minute aurantiaco-punctata; corolla ca. 5.5 mm. longa; petala basi connata, anguste lanceolata, aurantiaco-lineato-punctata; stamina ca. 4.2 mm. longa; filamenta ca. 1.6 mm. longa; antherae lineari-lanceolatae, ca. 3.2 mm. longae, apice

birimosae; ovarium glabrum, stylo ca. 4 mm. longo; placenta apiculata, ovula 16, parva, pluriseriata.

Costa Rica: Province of Alajuela, San Pedro de San Ramon, March 12, 1932, Alberto M. Brenes 15091 (holotype, NY; fragments and xerox, LL).

A typical species of Icacorea with the anthers and other characteristics of the I. compressa (H.B.K.) Standl. complex. There are a multitude of distinct but closely related taxa.

I. alajuelae is notable for its small axillary inflorescences, small calyx punctate with minute orange glands, and numerous pluriseriate ovules.

PARATHESIS TENORIOI Lundell, sp. nov. -- Arbor parva; ramuli crassiusculi, rufo-stellato-tomentosi; folia supra glabrata, subtus subadpresse rufo-stellato-pubescentia, petiolata, petiolo ca. 1.2 cm. longo, canaliculato; lamina chartacea, lanceolata, ad 27 cm. longa, 7.5 cm. lata, apice late acuminata, supra basi constricta, acuminata, utrinque reticulato-venosa, integra; inflorescentia terminalis, anguste paniculata, ad 17 cm. longa, rufo-stellato-tomentella; flores 5-meri, corymbosi, minute rufo-stellato-tomentelli; pedicelli ad 4 mm. longi; sepala anguste lanceolato-triangulata, subulata, ad 2 mm. longa; corolla 5.5 mm. longa, extus minute rufo-stellato-pubescentia; petala anguste lanceolata, ca. 5.5 mm. longa, margine intus minute villosa, nigro-lineato-punctata; stamina ca. 3.4 mm. longa; filamenta ca. 1 mm. longa; antherae elliptico-lanceolatae, ca. 3 mm. longae, apiculatae, dorso nigropunctatae; ovarium glabrum, apice puberulum; stylo ca. 5.4 mm. longo; ovula 8, erecta, uniseriata.

Mexico: Guerrero, Municipio de Atoyac, loc. 41 km. al NE de Atoyac y 18 km. al NE de Vicente de Benitez, selva mediana perennifolia alterada, alt. 950 m., May 23, 1982, P. Tenorio L. 447, E. Martinez S. y C. Romero de T. (holotype, LL), arbusto 1.50--2.0 m., flores rosas; escaso.

P. Tenorioi is closely related to P. chiapensis Fernald, a taxon known only from Chiapas and Guatemala. Its leaves are not denticulate but entire or inconspicuously undulate, and they are constricted about 3 cm. above base, tapering below into the petiole. The pubescence is appressed and stellate on the lower bizonal leaf surface with the rays slender and elongate, whereas in P. chiapensis the lower surface is densely and uniformly pubescent with fine red, stipitate, short-rayed, stellate trichomes.

Only mature flower buds were available in the holotype, and the description of the flowers was made from these.

PARATHESIS TUXTLENSIS Lundell, sp. nov. -- Frutex, 3 m., ramulis crassiusculis, minute peradpresse tomentellis; folia pallida, petiolata, petiolo 1--2.3 cm. longo, apice anguste marginato; lamina chartacea, pallida, glabrata, anguste

oblanceolata, 6.5--12 cm. longa, 1.8--3 cm. lata, apice subacuminata, obtusiuscula, basi acuminata, dense et minute punctata, integra; inflorescentia axillaris et pseudoterminalis, pallida, minute puberula, subsessilis, paniculata, ad 11 cm. longa, densiflora, tenuis; flores subcorymbosi, 5-meri; pedicelli ad 4 mm. longi; sepala valvata, anguste lanceolata, acuminata, ca. 1 mm. longa, parce puberula, parce aurantiaco-punctata; corolla parva, aurantiaco-lineato-punctata, parce et minute puberula, margine intus villosa; antherae lanceolatae, basi sagittatae, dorso minute 1- vel 2-punctatae; ovarium glabrum; ovula 9.

Mexico: Veracruz, Municipio San Andres Tuxtla, SE slopes of Volcan San Martin Tuxtla, 12 km. N of San Andres Tuxtla, in forest, alt. 1100 m., July 1, 1982, C. Diggs, M. Nee & G. Schatz 2703 (holotype, LL), shrub, 3 m. tall, inflorescence white, buds pale yellowish.

P. tuxtliensis is an unusual species with its white inflorescence and very small yellowish flower buds. The measurements were made from the buds.

The taxon is closely related to P. subcoriacea Lundell which was described from Eizi Matuda collections in the Sierra Madre of western Chiapas.